

Deprecated Instructions

This chapter lists all Con-form instructions, in alphabetical sequence, which are still retained for compatibility with older Con-form versions. However, it is recommended that you do *not* use these instructions.

The following topics are covered below:

- .>> - Label
 - .GO - Go to the Specified Label
 - .LO - Lower-Case
 - .OP LOC - Shiftlock Character
 - .OP SHI - Shift Character
 - .PN - Page Number
 - .TY - Type Information
 - .UP - Upper-Case
-

.>> - Label

```
.>> label
```

The .>> instruction defines the label which is referenced by the .GO instruction. You must define a unique label within each While-loop or macro.

For example, to define a label called "end", you must specify:

```
.>> end
```

.GO - Go to the Specified Label

```
.GO label
```

The instructions .GO and .>> form a pair. They can only be used within a macro or a While-loop.

The .GO instruction is used to jump to a label which has been defined with the .>> instruction. You can jump forwards or backwards.

For example, to jump to the label called "end", you must specify:

```
.GO end
```

.LO - Lower-Case

```
.LO ON  
.LO OFF
```

Initially, lower-case is switched off (i.e. all characters which have been entered in upper-case are also output in upper-case). This corresponds to the following:

```
.LO OFF
```

When your terminal does not provide lower-case letters so that you can only enter upper-case letters, you can define the sections of text which you want to output in lower-case. To do so, you must switch lower-case simulation mode on:

```
.LO ON
```

As a result, all letters are converted to their lower-case equivalents.

The following exceptions apply for the .LO instruction:

- The letter after the shift character (see *.OP SHI - Shift Character*) is not converted to lower-case.
- All letters enclosed between two shiftlock characters (see below) are not converted to lower-case.

.OP LOC - Shiftlock Character

```
.OP LOC=character
```

Normally, this instruction is used with .LO ON when your source text is entirely in upper-case. You can put letters between shiftlock characters, so that they are output in upper-case (i.e. they are not converted to lower-case).

The shiftlock character must always appear pairwise in each line of the source text. In order to output larger sections of text in upper-case, it may be more convenient to use the instruction .LO OFF.

Initially, the shiftlock character is the commercial-at sign (@). You can also define a different shiftlock character. For example, to define the hash (#) as the new shiftlock character, you must specify:

```
.OP LOC=#
```

.OP SHI - Shift Character

```
.OP SHI=character
```

Normally, this instruction is used with .LO ON when your source text is entirely in upper-case. You can put the shift character before a letter, so that it is output in upper-case (i.e. it is not converted to lower-case).

Initially, the shift character is the circumflex (^). You can also define a different shift character. For example, to define the asterisk (*) as the new shift character, you must specify:

```
.OP SHI=*
```

.PN - Page Number

```
.PN number
```

The .PN instruction defines a different page number for the next page. However, it does not cause a form feed.

It is recommended that you use the .NP instruction instead.

.TY - Type Information

```
.TY text
```

You can write information into the Con-form message area. To do so, you must specify the information as a parameter of the .TY instruction. For example:

```
.TY You are currently on page 5 of the source document.
```

If you want to use the instruction separator character (initially, this is the semicolon) within the text to be output, you must repeat it (";;").

If you do not specify a parameter, a blank line is output.

Variable substitution (see the .SV instruction), character translations (see the .TR instruction and the .TS instruction) and upper-case/lower-case conversion (see the .UP instruction and the .LO instruction) are performed on the parameter before the defined text is output.

.UP - Upper-Case

```
.UP ON  
.UP OFF
```

If you have already entered text in lower-case, you can convert it to upper-case.

To print a section of text in upper-case, you must enclose it between the following two instructions:

```
.UP ON
```

```
.UP OFF
```

The .UP instruction does not cause a break in filling.